

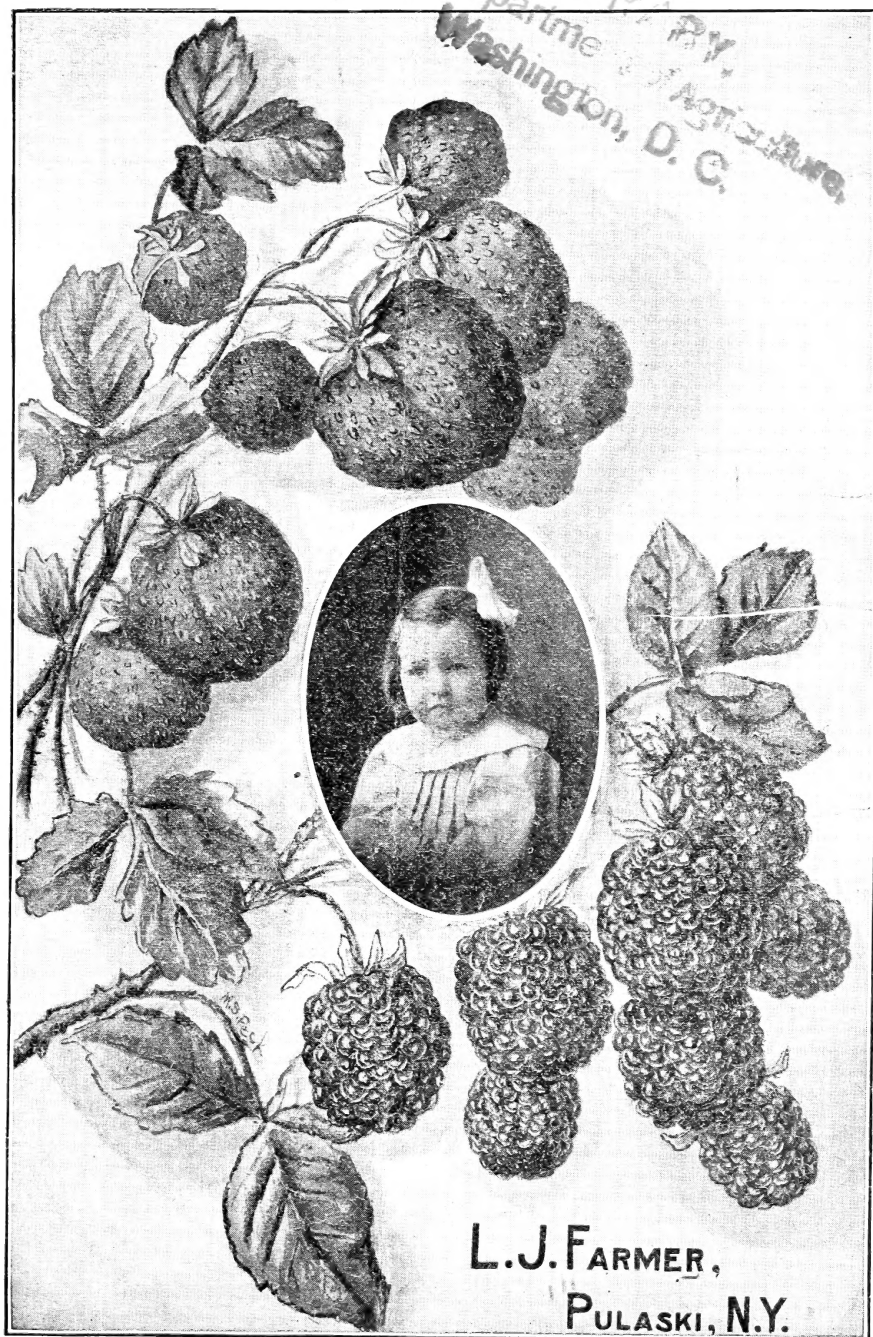
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6261

Spring 1905

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L.J. FARMER,
PULASKI, N.Y.

"BEEN AT IT 21 YEARS"

L. J. Farmer's Price List

OF

STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER PLANTS

Terms—Cash With Order...

...For the Spring of 1905

STRAWBERRIES

Number Plants for Sale	NAME OF PLANT	Price Per Doz.	Price Per 100	Price Per 1000
182000	Senator Dunlap	\$.25	\$.50	\$3.50
2500	Commonwealth	.30	1.00	2.50
37000	Climax	.30	1.00	5.00
20000	Nichol's Granville	.35	.60	4.0
20000	Atlantic	.30	1.00	6.00
30010	Bubach	.35	.60	4.0
15000	Marshall	.30	1.00	5.00
40000	Clyde	.35	.60	3.50
65000	Rough Rider	.35	.60	4.00
10000	Glen Mary	.35	.60	4.00
40000	Ridgway	.30	.60	4.00
35000	Haverland	.35	.50	3.50
5001	Crescent	.35	.50	3.00
5000	William Belt	.35	.60	4.00
5000	Corsican	.35	.60	4.0
15000	Nick Ohmer	.25	.60	4.00
13000	Marie	.25	.50	3.50
3010	Seaford	.25	.61	4.00
25000	Gandy	.25	.50	3.50
2000	Miller	.25	.50	4.0
25000	Johnson's Early	.20	.50	3.50
2000	Splendid	.25	.61	4.00
8000	Edgar Queen	.20	.60	3.50
4000	Jessie	.25	.60	4.00
50010	Sample	.25	.61	3.50
20000	Sunshine	.25	.60	3.50
10000	Michels Early	.25	.50	3.50
15010	Earliest	.25	.50	3.50
10000	Texas	.25	.60	4.00
25000	Brandywine	.25	.50	3.50
25000	Klondike	.25	.50	3.00
15000	Excelsior	.25	.50	3.00

RASPBERRIES

95000	Plum Farmer	\$.35	\$1.25	\$10.00
25000	Cuthbert	.30	1.00	8.00
25000	Loudon	.35	1.25	10.00
5000	Phoenix	.35	1.25	10.00
4000	Golden Queen	.35	1.25	10.00
10000	Miller	.25	.80	6.00
10000	Columbian	.35	1.25	10.00
7000	Schaffers	.35	1.25	10.00

BLACKBERRIES

25000	Snyder	\$.35	\$1.25	\$10.00
35000	Taylor	.35	1.25	10.00
2000	Eldorado	.50	2.00	
2000	Lovett	.35	1.25	10.00
5000	Stone's Hardy	.35	1.25	10.00
1000	Ancient Briton	.35	1.25	
5000	Maxwell's Early	.35	1.25	10.00
1000	Agawam	.35	1.25	
5000	Lucretia Dewberry	.35	1.25	10.00
4000	Erie Blackberry	.35	1.25	10.00

GOOSEBERRIES

NAME OF PLANT	Price Each	Price Per Doz.	Price Per 1000
Downing	\$.75	\$5.00	
Houghton	.75	5.00	
Red Jacket	.15	1.75	10.00
Keepsake	.20	2.00	
Chautauqua	.20	1.50	10.00
Industry	.15	1.75	12.00
Columbus (2-year-old plants)	.20	1.50	---

CURRENTS

Fay's Prolific	\$.10	\$.60	\$3.50
Red Cross	.10	.60	3.50
White Grape	.10	.60	3.50
Champion (black)	.10	.61	3.50
Cherry, Victoria and Red	.10	.61	3.50
White Dutch	.10	.70	3.50
Wildier	.10	1.00	5.00
Perfection	1.00	10.00	---

GRAPE

Niagara	\$.08	\$.75	---
Worden	.08	.75	---
Campbell's Early	.15	1.00	---
Green Mountain	.25	2.50	---
Brighton	.15	1.50	---
Delaware	.15	1.50	---
Concord	.08	.75	---
Moore's Early	.10	1.00	---
Catawba	.15	1.50	---
Agawam	.10	1.00	---
Diamond	.10	1.00	---
Green's Early	.15	1.50	---
Nectar	.15	1.50	---
McPike	.35	---	---

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto,	30c per doz.
Barr's Mammoth, Columbian,	\$1.00 " 100
Donald's Elmira, and Giant	5.00 " 1000
Argenteil	

ROSES

Dorothy Perkins, Crimson	30c Each
Rambler, Yellow Rambler,	\$2.50 per doz
Alfred Colecomb, Anna de	
Diesbach, American Beauty,	
Coq. des Alpes, Gen. Jacqueminot, John Hopper, La-	
France, Magna Charta, Mar-	
garet Dickson, M. P. Wilder,	
Mad. Plantier, Paul Neyron,	
Persian Yellow, Prince Ca-	
mille de Rohan, Vick's O'price,	
Chas. LaFebre, Clio, Coq. des	
Blanches, Princess Adelaide,	
Crimson Globe, Blanche Mor-	
reau, Cumberland Belle	

For
Strong,
Two
Year Old
Out
Grown
Stock

SEED POTATOES—White Granger, 75c per peck, \$2.00 per bushel.
Early Michigan, 50c per peck, \$1.25 per bushel.

SEED CORN—Black Mexican, sweet, 15c per quart, 5c per ear.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—White Wyandottes (thoroughbred) \$1.00 per 13.

We allow 5 per cent discount for cash on all orders received before April 1st

References—Postmaster, New York Central R. R. Agent, Express Agents, Pulaski National Bank and numerous customers in every State

Address L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N. Y.

..To Our Patrons..



WE HAVE been in the Berry and Plant business since 17 years of age, just 21 years, and believe we are qualified to give advice to all planters of small fruits whether beginners or others. We are always willing to give the benefits of our experience to prospective patrons. Write us freely along this line.

We make a specialty of furnishing the best quality of plants to people who are willing to pay for such. We refuse hundreds of orders each year because we do not pretend to compete with some dealers whose apparent sole aim is to do business regardless of whether he makes a profit or not, and who is just as careless about the quality of his plants as he is the price.

We begin to ship plants as soon in the spring as the ground thaws and continue to ship them as long as the growing season lasts. The best time to have plants come is in April or early May for the spring setting, but our season is so late that we ship transplanted plants way along in June. Our plants, held dormant and backward by the winds from old Lake Ontario, grow and do well when sent late in the season, although in your locality the season be far advanced. The experienced berry grower will tell you that it is always better to get plants as far north as possible.

TERMS OF SALE

We require cash with order, unless by special agreement, except with those who have commercial rating. Remit by Money Order, Draft on New York or by Registered Letter.



Strawberries

Set in rows 4 feet apart for field culture and three feet apart for the garden. Have the plants one foot apart in the rows. Hoe often enough to keep the surface loose and free from weeds. Keep the middles well stirred with the horse cultivator. Cut off blossoms the first year and most of the runners, allowing only about four to six new plants to form from each parent plant. Train these along the rows so as to be at equal distances from each other and not crowded together. Mulch with straw when freezing weather comes in the fall and uncover as soon as growth starts in the spring. It takes 10000 plants to the acre and usually from 200 to 500 plants for the family garden.

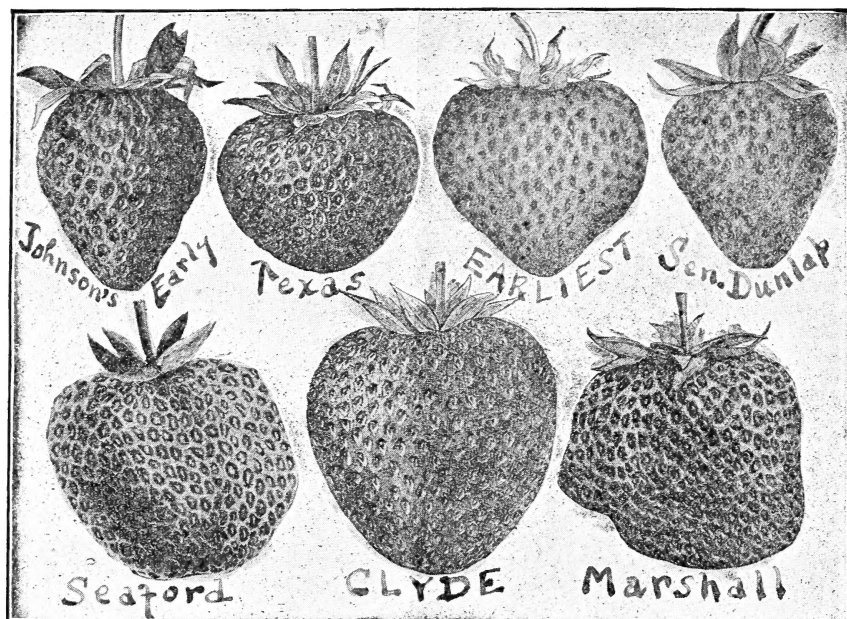
VARIETIES

Those marked "Per" are perfect in flower and will bear alone. Those marked "Imp" are imperfect in flower and won't bear unless planted within 3 to 15 feet of varieties that are perfect in flower. Strawberries do best when several varieties are grown close together. For the best results, mix the plants in the rows and keep your propagating beds separate or else purchase all your plants. If plants are wanted by mail. Add 20 cents per 100 for postage. Plants are postpaid at dozen rates.

EXCELSIOR(Per.)—This is the very earliest strawberry in cultivation. The plants are great runners and do not make much root growth. The fruit is medium in size and closely resembles in color and shape as well as firmness, the old Wilson's Albany. It is fairly productive and so extremely early that it is largely planted in some sections to catch the first early trade. If one has a warm, sunny slope to the south of sand or gravel, he can make money planting the Excelsior especially of the frosts of early spring are kept off.

MICHEL'S EARLY (Per.)—This berry is not over one day later than the Excelsior and of about the same value to planters. The first berries are much larger than the Excelsior and it produces several pickings of fairly good sized fruits. When better varieties begin to ripen I always let the Michels go or break in new pickers on them, picking them for a few families who call for them on account of the fine quality. The Michel is sweet and not very high in color, while the Excelsior is sour and very glossy and high colored.

EARLIEST (Per.)—An improvement on the Michel's Early, being better colored, more vigorous in plant and a better bearer. This is the finest flavored strawberry in existence of the varieties that don't require special attention. It belongs to the wild species that grow all over Iowa and the west, being an improvement. I have shipped plants of this variety to thousands of customers in every locality of the United States and it is a great favorite with them as a first early variety. Most strawberries are affected by rains, but the Earliest is unaffected, remaining sweet and delicious even in wet weather.



JOHNSON'S EARLY (Per.)—This variety is two or three days later than Excelsior, but what it loses in earliness it gains in other respects. It is better colored than Michel's Early, better flavored and more productive than Excelsior or Earliest. It is a good safe variety to plant for market where an early one is wanted. Unlike the above, it seems to do best on strong soils, inclining to clay. Although beginning to ripen very early, it continues to fruit and produce specimens of good size till most strawberries are done. It has a dark red color and the seeds are deeply imbedded in the surface of the berry.

CLIMAX (Per.)—One of the new ones that is destined to become immensely popular. A seedling of Bubach fertilized with Hoffman, ripening a little after Excelsior. The foliage is of a beautiful light green and can be readily distinguished from others in the patch. The plants are immense in size and enormously productive, having a record of 25000 quarts to the acre, and selling as high as 25c per quart in N. Y. city. Be sure to get onto the band wagon and set some Climax.

HAVERLAND (Imp.)—This is one of the most popular of the midseason varieties and is largely planted for home use and market. The berries are large, long in

shape and present a beautiful appearance in the basket, as it is almost devoid of hull. It is enormously productive, but not over firm. I think it especially adapted for nearby market or home use. I have seen this variety produce a large crop in the autumn.

CLYDE (Per.)—This variety has but one serious fault with us: it is a poor variety for wet seasons, which cause it to be too soft and light colored. It also does not do its best on clay or any wet soils, preferring well drained gravel sloping to the east or south. It ripens a few days after Michel's Early and produces an enormous crop of berries larger than the Bubach. It is essentially a dry ground, dry season berry. The amount of fruit that this variety will pile up about each plant is a wonder to the natives. The Clyde is inclined to bear a crop of berries in the fall.

BUBACH (Imp.)—An extremely large, irregularly shaped berry, light colored and soft. It is very popular with some growers because there are people who want pumpkins of berries regardless of anything but size. The Bubach produces an immense crop that ripens all at once in the heart of the season, and were it not for its size they would go begging for a market. The plants are models of growth, producing just enough runners to form a nice row, but are inclined to disease in the past year unless grown on sandy soils.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.)—This variety is a good one to make your main plantings of, as it is adapted for canning as well as for home use and distant market. Some day there may be a slump in the price of strawberries and then it will be a good time to have a lot of Senator Dunlap and other berries like it to sell to the canning factories. Those who knew the Warfield strawberry will recognize in the Senator Dunlap a great improvement in that variety, being of dark, glossy color, larger and at the same time self-pollenating. I have grown them on rich, dark clay, larger than any other variety on the place. On gravel they are smaller, but immensely productive, like Warfield. This is being more largely planted in the North to-day than any other variety. It ripens second early and is classed as a midseason variety. I have more plants growing of this than any other variety, and I unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best to plant largely of. The plants are vigorous and great runners.

MARSHALL (Per.)—This is one of the strawberries that are capable of great things. I have seen berries as large as teacups, but the average grower cannot get them to grow any larger than most other varieties. I call the Marshall the gentleman's berry, because it takes a gentleman of skill to grow them to perfection and a gentleman of wealth to buy the fruit after it is grown. The plants are fine, vigorous growers of the Jessie or Sharpless type, and if well fed and runners restricted can be made very productive. The fruit is very large, firm, dark colored and of the very finest flavor and texture. I pity the man or woman whose taste cannot appreciate a well grown strawberry, especially if it be of the Marshall variety. Mr. F. G. Tice, of our county, has grown the Marshall, packed them in waxed paper and secured the very highest prices that strawberries are capable of bringing in all the large cities of the East.

JESSIE (Per.)—Of the Sharpless type, fine plant grower, and productive on rich clay soils. The berries are of the finest flavor, dark colored, rich and meaty.

CORSICAN (Per.)—Of the same general type as the Jessie and Marshall, is preferred to those varieties by some, because they consider it hardier and more reliable. The fruit is very meaty and pulpy, not watery like most strawberries, but not quite so fine flavored as Jessie or Marshall. These three varieties all ripen early in mid-season.

EDGAR QUEEN (Imp.)—The first few pickings of this berry run the largest of any variety, on most soils. It averages very large throughout the season. The plants are very vigorous growers and cover the ground. It is immensely productive and profitable on all soils—clay, gravel or sand. Ripens midseason and continues quite late, especially on clay soil.

SEAFORD (Im.)—One of the best canning berries—large, dark color, and very firm. Plants large, good growers and runners and enormously productive. In some seasons the plants are effected by mildew and do not perfect all the fruit; we therefore caution against planting on wet soils.

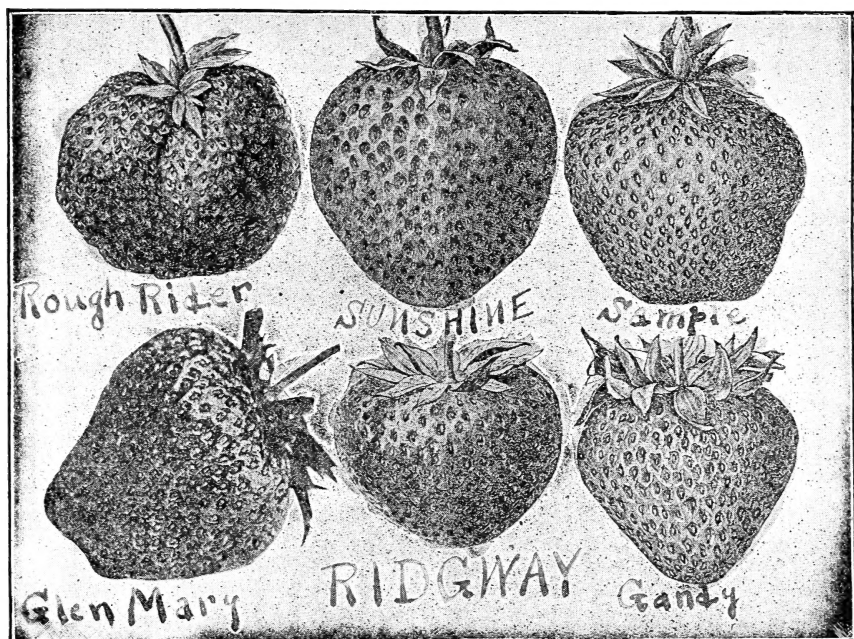
4 *Try a few New Varieties of Strawberries each year in a small way.*

MARIE (Imp.)—A seedling of Crescent fertilized with Cumberland. Very productive, large and dark colored. One of the heavy bearers.

MILLER (Per.)—This variety requires rich, strong, clay soil and the best of culture. Then it is large, fine flavored and productive. Those who have markets who appreciate quality had better try Miller.

SPLENDID (Per.)—A field of Splendid can be detected as far as the eye can see by its rich, dark, glossy foliage. The fruit is regular in shape, above medium in size, very firm and dark colored. It is immensely productive and has few faults. Were it as glossy as Warfield or Atlantic, it would be the most popular of them all. It is a good, safe variety to plant anyway.

CRESCENT (Imp.)—A variety that has been on deck for 30 years or more. The plants are great runners and immensely productive, the parent of thousands of new varieties, it is still as productive as the most of them, but lacks the large size that most new varieties have. The color is light red and attractive. Given the highest



kind of culture, it would be almost impossible to identify it as the true Crescent grown under neglect.

GANDY (Per.)—More largely grown than any other of the extremely late varieties. It is only moderately productive on most soils, doing its best on heavy clay and muck. The fruit is very large, meaty, regular in shape and firm, carrying to market in best condition. The large specimens are seamed or deeply ridged. The Calyx is large and prominent. The plants are rather poor growers, producing long, slim runners and straggling plants. Its extreme lateness and good carrying and keeping qualities command for it the best of prices, although the flavor is musky and peculiar.

ROUGH RIDER (Per.)—A seedling of the Gandy and Bubach, taking its firmness, color and general character from the Gandy, and its size, shape and plant growth from the Bubach. It ripens extremely late, later than the Gandy and continues the latest of all. In hot, dry seasons it is sometimes too dark and sultry looking for the best results, but usually sells for extremely good prices on account of its

season of ripening It does not require the petting the Atlantic does and will make more net money to the acre, but it does require special treatment. For instance, when Sample will produce an immense crop in wide, matted rows, the Rough Rider will under same conditions prove almost a failure. It does best in narrow rows. The old parent plants on Mr. Learned's land produced better crops of larger berries after I had dug away all the young plants than did the full rows not dug at all. While it made its record in a dry year, the past two years have been very wet and the Rough Rider has done better still. It is just the right color in a year of a scarcity of sunshine.

SUNSHINE (Imp.)—Here is a large, light colored berry of regular shape, very large and productive. The plants are small and great runners, adapted for all kinds of soil, clay or up and. No berry will surpass it in productiveness, but the quality is rather poor and the color is sometimes too light in a wet season.

SAMPLE (Imp.)—There is no variety of strawberry more desirable to plant for the average grower than Sample. It is a pistillate and this is about its only fault. The plants are ideal growers, large and good runners, healthy and free of disease. The berries are large, dark colored, firm and regular in shape, shipping well to market and fetching good prices. It ripens late and bears a long season. It is rather dangerous to plant many acres of Sample because in a good season they are liable to flood the markets especially if your neighbors do the same. The quality of Sample is not very good and the color is a little less attractive, nevertheless it is a dangerous competitor for other varieties of the same season and I rather have several acres of them fruiting than to have my neighbor have them.

RIDGWAY (Per.)—An ideal variety for late market and to plant alongside late pistillates like Sunshine and Sample. The plants are fine growers, the berries are medium in size, regular in shape, seeming as if turned out in a lathe, they are so uniform. I have sold them by the crate wholesale in Boston for 20c per quart. The bright glossy color, beautiful hull and healthiness of plants will make the Ridgway a great favorite with many growers for years to come. It does best on heavy clay soils or low, wet soils of any character. The plants have the best system of root growth of any variety, clinging to the soil like asparagus roots. It is L. J. Farmer's favorite among all strawberries.

NICK OHMER (Per.)—A high class berry requiring fancy treatment. It has never done well with me as I never pet.

WM. BELT (Per.)—A large, slab sided berry of good quality and popular with many growers. It does best with me the second year of fruiting. Others report good crops the first year. Plants are liable to mildew and blight on most soils.

GLEN MARY (Per.)—On well drained soil not too heavy or clayish, this variety will astonish the natives with its productiveness. It is awfully large, hard as a bullet and thereby a good shipper, but ugly to look upon, unattractive, poor in flavor, white tipped. Its large size helps it in market, its productiveness favors it with the growers, but the marketing of such berries does not increase the demand for strawberries like when such varieties as Marshall, Ridgway, Jessie, Dunlap etc. are sold in its place.

KLONDIKE (Per.)—I have a good quantity of these plants, but the most I know about it is that the papers were full of how they sold for \$1.00 more per case than any other variety in the St. Louis market last year, and further, they were the most profitable of any variety for the grower in the southwest the past year.

NICHOL'S GRANVILLE—A canning berry destined to take the place of the old Warfield which has been so largely planted for that purpose in the past. It is very large, long, conical in form, dark glossy crimson in color, extremely firm and very productive. It ripens midseason. The plants are great runners like the Warfield but larger in size. One of the good ones.

COMMONWEALTH (Per.)—A new variety of great merit. The originator says: "In the Commonwealth we have a berry that is large as the largest, as productive as any of the largest, as fine flavored, as solid and as dark colored as any. It is smooth (similar to the Jucunda in shape) and very juicy. It has a strong staminate blossom. It is LATE. On the 17th day of July, as good berries were picked as

during its season; Marshall, Glen Mary and McKinley side by side with it being gone. The last berries were picked July 22d. The plant is a good strong grower, hardy, shows no sign of rust. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, always ready to recognize especial merit, awarded the Commonwealth First Prize in competition, July 5th, 1902, and July 11th, 1903. It is immensely productive."

BRANDYWINE (Per.)—This variety is especially adapted for fertilizing Sample, Sunshine and other late pistillates. It is a strong vigorous runner and under right conditions the plants are productive. When allowed to run too much the plants produce a few large berries and then run to small ones. If kept in narrow rows, the plants are productive and the berries are very large, regular in shape, dark crimson colored, firm and good sellers. It is of about the same value with us, as the Gandy.



Raspberries

Red and black raspberries have proved to be exceedingly profitable crops to raise during the past few years. The ruling price for black caps has been 10c per quart in our local markets and red berries have sold much higher. Cuthberts have sold in Boston as high as 30c per quart, when shipped from this county. A well tended raspberry patch will produce nearly as many quarts as the same area in strawberries, and the work can be done almost entirely with the cultivator after the first year. Set reds in rows five or six feet apart and blacks and purples in rows about seven or eight feet apart. Set the plants one to three feet apart in the row. It takes about 2,000 plants to the acre. Keep well cultivated and hoed, and nip back the canes when one foot high the first year and when two feet high in the following years. In the Spring of each year trim out all old wood if it has not been done after the fruiting season, shorten in the ends of canes, cultivate thoroughly and apply about 500 to 1,000 pounds of good strong commercial fertilizer, especially rich in phosphoric acid and potash, to each acre. If well fertilized and cultivated, the raspberry patch can be made to last almost indefinitely in the same place. If wanted by mail add 10c per doz. and 50c per hundred for postage.

MARLBORO.—Color red. The best extra early variety for the North as it is large, firm and very productive. The color is beautiful but the quality is not equal to Cuthbert. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

MILLER (red).—Very popular in the south and most sections of the United States as an extra early. The fruit is about the same shape as black caps and not as large as Marlboro. The plants are vigorous. 30c per Doz; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

CUTHBERT (red).—This variety is the par excellence red raspberry with most careful growers. The quality is of the best, the vigor of the plants is unexcelled and when the suckers are kept down the yield is excellent. The finest flavored of all and if you sell a customer a lot of the berries, he wants more the next year. The finest shortcake in existence can be made of Cuthbert raspberries. 30c per Doz; \$1 per 100; \$8 per 1000.

LOUDON (red).—The Loudon, like the Cuthbert, is a late raspberry. It ripens during a somewhat longer season, begin-

ning to ripen earlier. The Loudon will stand more cold weather than Cuthbert. The berries have about the same general appearance but are not of as fine quality. The plants require quite different treatment. The Cuthbert is inclined to make too much growth, while the Loudon must be well fertilized or you do not get cane enough. Whatever cane is produced is covered from tip to roots with elegant berries commanding the best prices. For market purposes, I prefer Loudon; for home use I prefer Cuthbert. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

PHOENIX (red)—This is a very early red raspberry, showing great vigor and productiveness. The fruit is produced in quantity and is of fine flavor. 30c per Doz; \$1.50 per 100.

PALMER (black)—This is the best of the extra early varieties of black raspberries. The fruit is medium in size, of fine quality and produced in great abundance. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

SHAFFER (purple).—The Shaffer belongs to the class of raspberries that are

generally supposed to be crosses of the blacks and reds as they generally show some of the traits of both. For instance, the fruit is large and softer like the reds while the canes grow more like the blacks. The Shaffer is an enormous yielder and pays well to grow for home use or nearby market 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

PLUM FARMER (black).—This is the best all around blackcap raspberry that we have ever fruited. It begins to ripen but a few days later than the Palmer and produces the largest crop of the largest berries that we believe it possible to gather from a blackcap bush. The fruit

their hands and say "Oh, my!" 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

Testimonials for the Plum Farmer Black Cap Raspberry

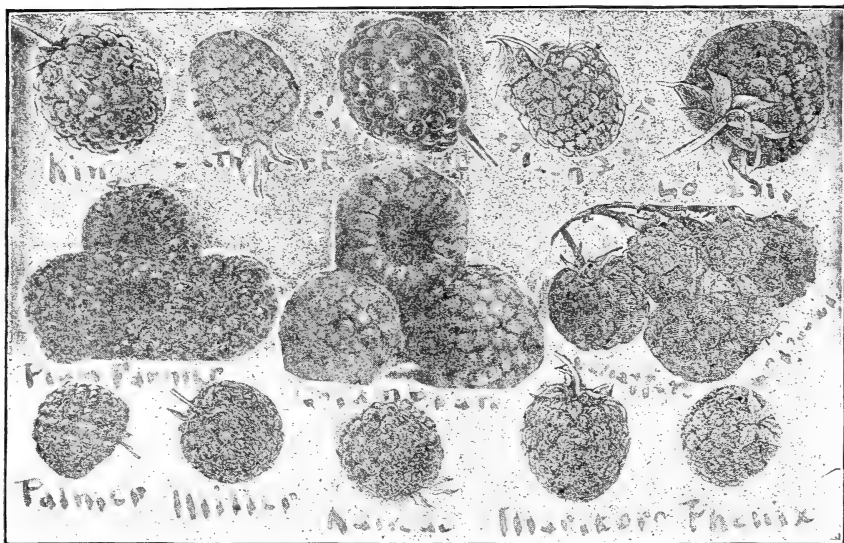
Hastings, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1903.

The Plum Farmer raspberry bought of you have fruited this season for the first time and I am more than pleased with them. They are a great berry, the largest I ever saw and immensely productive. Everyone that saw them was delighted with them, they were such large berries. If I were to set 100 acres of raspberries I would see no other. Sincerely

Mrs. R. J. Dimon.

Hastings, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1903.

In 1902 I bought 100 Plum Farmer black cap plants of you and must say they are the LARGEST black cap grown. I have raised the Ohio, Gregg, Kansas and Tyler and have discarded



has a bloom somewhat like the Gregg, while the Cumberland is almost jet black. The berries are thick meated and very firm, while the Cumberland is thin meated and rapidly goes down in the baskets. The bushes are the most rampant, healthy growers we have on the place. I have sold these plants to some of the best growers all over the United States and only the greatest praise comes from them all. I have fruited them side by side under the same circumstances with Cumberland, Kansas and others and the Plum Farmer is best of all. Those who want a blackcap for business, a plant they don't have to pet, had better set the Plum Farmer. The berries sell themselves. Customers when shown them, hold up

all others but Plum Farmer. They are the coming black cap and the only one for me. They are very strong, healthy growers and are the fancy berry for market and outsell all others. I shall plant ten acres in the Spring of 1904. Respectfully, C. E. Bush.

Hastings, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1903.

I have handled black caps for the past few years and this year I sold the Plum Farmer for C. E. Bush of our place and they were the finest berries I ever sold and sold far ahead of all other black caps. Respectfully,

John Frey.

Hammond, N. Y., July 28, 1904.

I have picked 33 quarts from the eleven bushes which I got from you two years ago and think I would have had lots more if the birds had let them alone. Mrs. Ella A. Day.

LaFayette, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1904.

The Plum Farmer blackcaps are the finest berry I ever saw. Sold some of them in Syracuse and they were much talked about. All who had any of them were eager for more.

E. L. Webb.

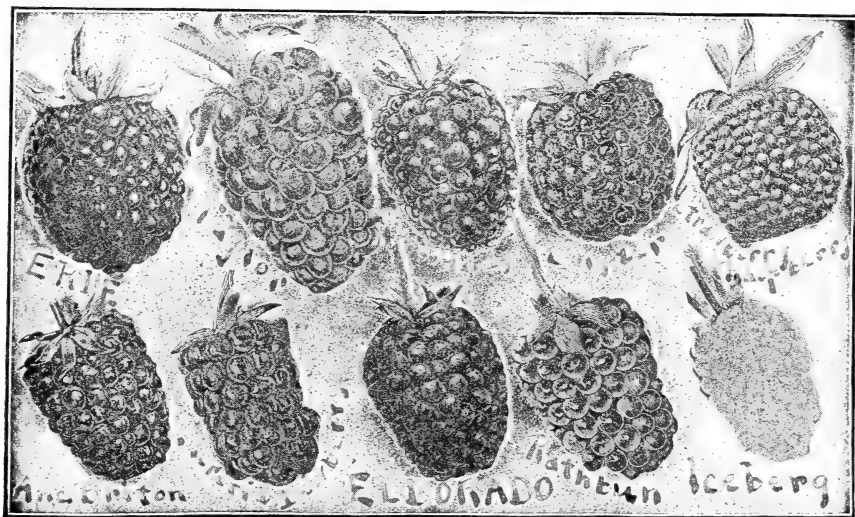
CUMBERLAND. (black)—This variety was introduced several years ago as the largest and best of all blackcaps. It has never shown great merit with us. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

COLUMBIAN (purple)—This can be well named the "tree raspberry" as it is the most rampant grower of all raspberries. The originator trained one bush 13 feet high and picked one bushel of fruit from it in one season. The fruit of Columbian is firmer and of slightly better quality than Shaffer, but it is of poorer color and not so easily picked. The canes of Shaffer are purple and the Columbian

canes are yellow. If I were to plant for home use or canning I should select Columbian; if for market, the Shaffer. Both of these raspberries are midseason in fruiting. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

KING.—A comparatively new variety that is becoming very popular. Very early, large, productive, hardy and free from disease. Highly recommended by Ohio Exp Station. 50c Doz; \$3 per 100.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—The best yellow raspberry. Large, hardy and productive: very fine quality. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.



Blackberries

The culture of the blackberry is very similar to that of the raspberry. Set the plants in rows about eight feet apart and the plants one to three feet apart in the rows. Do not cultivate deep as this tends to break the roots and cause suckers to come up that interfere with cultivation. Keep down all young suckers that come up between the rows. The blackberry makes a profitable crop to raise in sections where wild ones are not too plentiful. It is easier for the farmer to care for a couple of hundred plants and have all the berries the family wants than to spend a whole day, when he needs rest, in roaming the fields for wild ones.

SNYDER.—This is the best early market variety for the North. It is round in shape, firm and produced in immense quantities. The flavor is not the best unless you allow them to get thoroughly ripe and soft. The canes are stubbed, stocky growers 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

TAYLOR—The Taylor is the sweetest and best of all blackberries. It begins to ripen in midseason and lasts until quite late, producing an immense crop of fruit which is long in shape like the wild berries. Those who long for the sweet, wild blackberries of their childhood days had better plant the Taylor. The canes

are hardy and can be told by their yellowish tint. We grow this variety more largely than any other and have fully 35,000 plants to offer, hence the low price. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

STONE'S HARDY.—What the Snyder is for early this is for late. It is just like that variety to all appearances, but late. 30c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

ERIE.—The very largest of all the blackberries. The fruit is round and very beautiful and produced in great abundance when the canes do not winter-kill. We do not advise planting it in Northern New York and similar locations. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$10 per 1000.

RATHBUN.—An extremely large berry but not quite hardy enough for the North. 75c per Doz; \$5 per 100.

ELDORADO.—A comparatively new variety which is in great demand. 75c per Doz; \$3 per 100.

LOVETT'S BEST.—Adapted to the South. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100.

ANCIENT BRITON—One of the best, very large, hardy blackberries to grow in the North. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100; \$12 per 1000.

ICEBERG—A paradox of the fruit world—a white blackberry. This produces a fine crop of beautiful berries when laid down and covered, but is not hardy enough here for an open winter. It is being largely planted by amateurs who have time to cover them for winter and by parties further South who do not have to cover. We have a fine, large stock. 10c each; 75c per Doz; \$5 per 100.

MERSERAU—Claimed to be a great improvement on the Snyder, larger, more vigorous if possible, and better colored fruit. We have about 2,000 plants at 75c per Doz; \$4 per 100.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.—From the fact that dewberries ripen so early, they have become quite profitable with those who can give necessary care. They require to be trained to wires like grapes or tied to stakes. Lucretia is the best we have tried. 35c per Doz; \$1.25 per 100.



A FEW TESTIMONIALS

Clackamas, Oregon, May 4th, 1904.
I received the strawberry plants in good order. They are a fine lot. R. K. Hartnell.

Straight, Pa., Aug. 22, 1904.
Received the strawberry plants in excellent condition. E. M. Coder.

Knox, Pa., May 10th, 1904.
I just received the Order No. 8529 by mail as requested. Found everything looking nice. J. L. Shaner.

Farmington, Maine, July 15th, 1904.
The order No. 8760, I had o you in May is looking well. They were Johnson's Early. J. G. Drew.

West Winfield, N. Y., Feb. 29th, 1904.
I have had two consignments of your plants before and have found them entirely as represented, while the yield was all I could ask for. Edward P. Rose.

Buckhannon, W. Va., May 18, 1904.
The plants came to hand yesterday and in splendid condition and were a fine lot of plants and I look for every one of them to live. Geo. L. Fish.

Sea Cliff L. I., N. Y., June 17th, 1904.
The year before last (1902) I got 500 plants of Rough Rider strawberry from you and extra plants and good measure also, for which permit me to thank you now, as I did not do so sooner. Well it was very late when I got them, I think in June. They were your transplanted plants and were very fine indeed. Although it was very late when I set them, they made good growth till fall. W. A. Isaac.

Fleming, N. Y., April 29th, 1904.
The berry plants received yesterday O. K. They look like very nice ones. B. E. Osborn.

Greensburg, Pa., May 7th, 1904.
Received my plants all O. K. They were nice. It pays to pay extra for packing. W. S. Ray.

West Valley, N. Y., June 8th, 1904.
Berry plants were received in good order, they are growing fine. The Plum Farmer were the finest plants we ever saw. Henry F. Kruse.

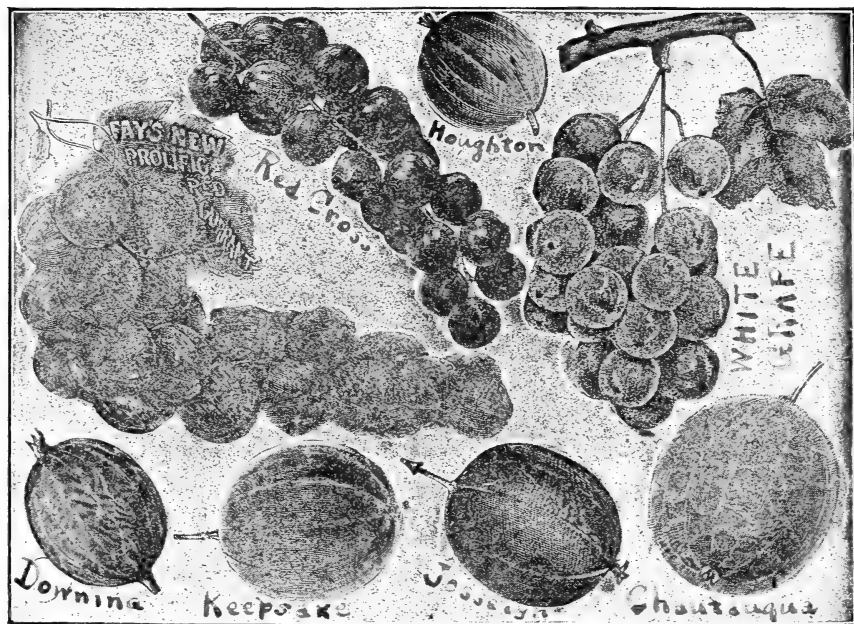
New Brunswick, N. J., May 16, 1904.
I am exceedingly well pleased with the quality of the plants. It was a double pleasure to set such plants, not even a small one in all the whole 500 (Plum Farmer raspberry.) W. H. Fraley.

Bethel, Ky., April 22, 1904.
I received my plants today, and they were in fine condition. I don't think I ever saw finer raspberry plants. I certainly will send to you when I want good plants. I think now I will want a lot of the Plum Farmer next year. Lee Van Arsdale.

North Stonington, Conn., Dec. 4th, 1904.
I bought 100 canes of the Plum Farmer black cap of you last spring and I am very much pleased with them. I set them by the side of Kansas and they have outgrown the Kansas and are larger and more vigorous in every way. Every plant of the 100 lived. Chas. E. Chapman.

Currants

Plant on very rich soil, made so by repeated applications of rich barn fertilizers and potash salts applied to the crops that precede currants. It takes 2,904 plants to the acre, set in rows 5x3. Give clean culture and mulch with straw about the bushes during the fruiting season. Cut out old wood after it has borne several crops and replace by allowing new canes to grow from the roots. Keep the plant in upright bush form and do not allow it to become crowded. If you allow weeds and grass to grow around them, currants will be a failure in both quantity and quality of fruit. We spread a shovelful of manure and a quart of ashes about each plant in November, and have wonderful success with currants and gooseberries.



FAY'S PROLIFIC.—This is, to our mind, the very best red currant. It ripens earlier than most currants, is very productive, extra large and of fine flavor. Well grown Fay currants will sell in any market when most others will go begging. 10c each; 60c Doz; \$3.50 per 100

RED CROSS.—Originated by Jacob Moore, who selected it as the best from thousands of seedlings. Claimed to be vigorous as North Star, larger than Fay or Cherry and with bunches as long as Victoria. 10c each; 60c per Doz; \$3.50 per 100.

WHITE GRAPE.—The finest of all the white currants and the sweetest and best flavored of all currants. It is the earliest currant to ripen and is very productive. We unhesitatingly recommend this as the

best currant for home use and the best white one for market. 10c each; 60c per Doz; \$3.50 per 100

CHERRY, VERSAILLES, RED DUTCH, LEE'S PROLIFIC, NORTH STAR.—10c each; 60c per Doz; \$4 per 100. **Victoria, Pomona and Wilder** 10c each; \$1 per Doz; \$5 per 100.

PERFECTION—\$1 each, 6 for \$5.

Broadalbin, N. Y., May 30th, 1904.
The plants you sent to Mr. Lansing came in good shape, the best I ever saw. I set them out. The potatoes you sent me are looking fine. You may hear from me again and also from Mr. Lansing.
W. M. Karker.

Fredericksburg, Pa., May 9th, 1904.
Plants and potatoes order No. 8472 arrived several days ago in splendid condition, planted them and if they don't grow I won't blame you.
Levi S. Peiffer.

GOOSEBERRIES

The gooseberry is a fruit that will pay if a market can be secured for it. Comparatively few people are used to it; however a taste can be readily acquired. There is no fruit that goes better than canned gooseberries. The American varieties are smaller than the English, but are free from mildew and bear enormous crops if the worms are kept off. The English varieties may be grown by spraying with liver of sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, which will prevent mildew. Watch the gooseberry and currant in early spring and spray with Paris green water as soon as the worms appear. If not attended to in the right time, it takes but a few days for the leaves to be entirely stripped. The berries then ripen prematurely and dry up in the sun.

HOUGHTON.—This is the smallest, most vigorous and productive of all the gooseberries. The fruit is fine flavored and best of all for home use. The color is pale red and the berries are smooth. 10c each; \$1 per Doz; \$5 per 100.

DOWNING.—Larger than Houghton and almost as productive but not quite as fine flavored. Color pale green. These two are the most grown of all varieties in America. 10c each; \$1 per Doz; \$5 per 100.

KEEPSAKE.—One of the largest and most productive of the English sorts.

Color light green; smooth berries. 30c each; \$2 per Doz.

JOSSELYN or RED JACKET.—A large American variety that is destined to become very popular; possibly surpassing the Downing and Houghton some day. Color deep red. 20c each; \$1.75 per Doz.

CHAUTAQUA.—A cross of the American and English varieties, said to be very vigorous and productive. Color green. 20c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

INDUSTRY.—One of the favorite English varieties, but it has never done well with us. Color red. 15c each; \$1.75 Doz.



GRAPES

Grapes do the best in a sunny location on the south side of buildings, tight board fences, etc., where the sun can play over them nearly all day. The fruit is produced in greater abundance, ripens up better and the vines remain in a healthier condition. Set in rows eight feet apart with vines about eight or ten feet apart in the row. Dig a hole about one foot deep and three feet long; put some rich soil in the bottom and plant the vine on this. Keep trimmed and trained to trellis every year. It will pay to get a good treatise on the culture of the grape and study carefully. Every farmer should have a dozen or more vines for home consumption. Prices are for two year vines.

NIAGARA.—Most popular of all the white grapes. Bunches very large, often weighing over a pound; berries large. Vines enormously productive. Ripens midseason. 15c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

WORDEN.—The best black grape we have ever grown for home use and universally popular with all. The vines are slow growers and are loaded every year with large stems of fine flavored grapes. Ripens very early. 8c each; 75c per Doz.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—A new black grape which ripens in advance of all. It is very hardy, productive and of fine flavor. The seeds part readily from the pulp and need not be swallowed. 15c each; \$1 per Doz.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—The earliest and sweetest of all white grapes. The bunches are medium in size; the berries a little larger than Delaware. It ripens earliest of all good grapes. Desirable for home use. 25c each; \$2.50 per Doz.

BRIGHTON.—Color red. Flavor very fine. 15c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

DELAWARE.—The finest flavored of all. Color red. Vines lack in vigor in some sections, but very productive when it thrives. 15c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

CONCORD.—The most popular grape in America. Hardy, productive and free from disease. Succeeds when others fail. 8c each, 75c per Doz.

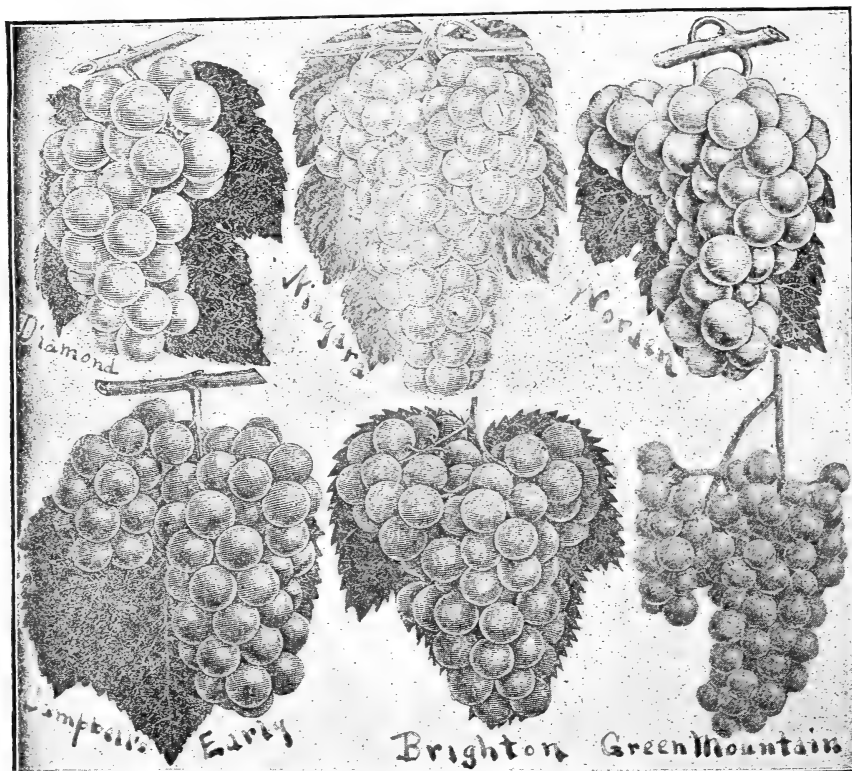
12 *A patch of Asparagus for home use and near market will pay well.*

MOORE'S EARLY.—Extremely early, ripening nearly two weeks ahead of Concord, its parent. Berries very large and of fine flavor. 10c each; \$1.00 per Doz.

CATAWBA—A very fine late grape that keeps best of all. Color red; quality sprightly and excellent. 15c each; \$1.50 per Doz.

AGAWAM.—A pale red grape of large size and quality. Hybrid of foreign and American vines. 10c each; \$1.00 Doz.

DIAMOND.—A large, yellowish white grape of fine quality and very productive. Ripens midseason. 10c each; \$1 00 per Doz.



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Asparagus does best on well drained upland. Avoid low, wet, frosty land for this crop. Plow furrows as deep as the plow will run, and about five feet apart. Set the plants one foot apart in the bottom of the furrow. Cover lightly with earth. When the shoots get six inches high, hoe more earth about them and continue to hoe in at intervals during the season till the trench is full. Cultivate the middle and keep down all weeds. Mulch the rows with rich manure every winter and apply enough brine to keep the weeds from growing, or keep them down with hoe and cultivator. Cuttings may be made the second spring from planting. Every farmer ought to have a large asparagus bed—at least 100 plants—and there is money in it for market. There are six good varieties. Conover's, Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbian White, Donald's Elmira and Giant Argenteil. Price 30c per Doz; \$1.00 per 100; \$5.00 per 1000. Add 5c per Doz; 30c per 100 if by mail.

RHUBARB ROOTS—The best early sort 10c each; \$5.00 per 100.

Novelties

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.—Bearing plants 10c each; dozen 50c.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.—Two, 10 cts; dozen 50c; 100 \$3.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.—25c each; dozen \$2.50.

DWARF JUNE BERRY—20c each; dozen \$1.50.

Extra Large Plants

It sometime happens that parties want almost immediate results from fruit plants. We have a quantity of bearing plants of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, grapes, etc., that we will have to remove this spring, and should you be in need of any of these, we will quote prices. The expense of digging and packing these plants is much greater than ordinary plants, otherwise the price would be the same. These plants better be sent by freight or express.

Out Door Roses

DOROTHY PERKINS—This new rose was grown from seed of Rosa Wichuriana, crossed with pollen from Mme. Gabrielle Luizet. In habit of growth, in foliage and blooming in immense clusters, it closely resembles the Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are more double and of a beautiful shell pink color. It belongs to the Rambler type, often attaining a growth of fifteen feet in one season. Unlike the other Ramblers the flowers are very sweet scented. Very hardy, having withstood a temperature of twenty degrees below zero. 30c each; dozen \$2.50, postpaid.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—The most popular of all out door climbing roses. Flowers produced in immense clusters that completely cover the plants.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—Very similar to above but requires longer time to get into full bloom. Color, yellow.

ALFRED COLCUMB.—Color carmine-crimson.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.—Rich Carmine.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Deep, brilliant rosy carmine, shaded towards the center with rich carmine-crimson. 30c each.

COQ. DES ALPS—White, tinged blush.

GEN JACQUEMINOT.—Brilliant crimson.

JOHN HOPPER.—Bright rose with carmine center

LA FRANCE.—Peach pink.

MAGNA CHARTA.—Dark pink.

MARGARET DICKSON.—White with pale flesh center.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.—Cherry rose mingled with carmine

MADAME PLANTIER.—Pure white.

PAUL NEYRON.—Lovely dark pink. Flowers largest of all.

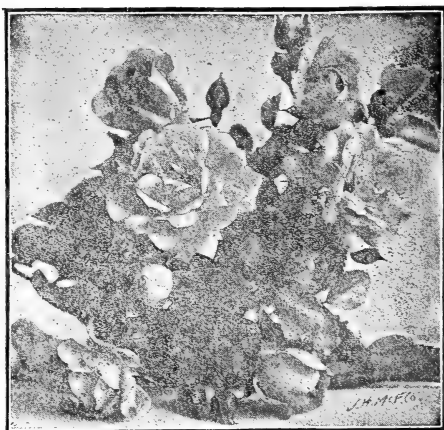
PERSIAN YELLOW.—Yellow, hardy.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.—Dark crimson-maroon.

CAPRICE—Striped. Pink dashed with white and crimson.

CHAS. LAFEBRE.—Crimson.

CLIO.—Delicate satin blush with light shading of rosy pink.



COQ. DES BLANCHES.—Color white.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE.—(Moss rose). Rosy pink.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—(Moss). Rich, deep crimson

BLANCHE MORREAU—(Moss). Pure white.

CUMBERLAND BELLE.—(Moss). Pink climbing.

Prices of the above two-year-old roses, 30c each; \$2.50 per dozen. We will send one plant each of the twenty-five kinds for \$4 00.

Clematis

MADAM VEILLARD.—Light rose color, with lilac shading.

JACKMANNI.—Intense violet purple with rich velvety appearance, flower four to six inches in diameter. Blooms from July until cut by frost.

HENRYL.—Large, creamy white, perpetual bloomer, hardy and vigorous.

MAD. ED. ANDRE.—Color a distinct crimson red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Prices 30 cents each, postpaid. One plant of each of the four kinds for \$1.00.

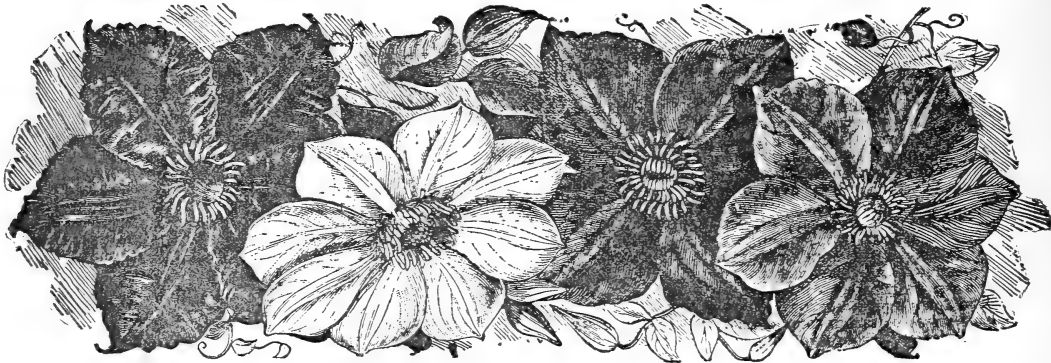
General DeWet, \$2.00 per doz.
Mrs. Mark Hanna, 75c per doz.
Twentieth Century, 50c per doz.
Olive's Price, 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.
Auto, 30c per doz; 75c per 100.

Fruit Trees

APPLES First class, 5 to 7 ft. high. Leading varieties such as Baldwin, Spy, Greening, &c. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz; \$18 per 100.

CHERRIES—Montmorency, Early Richmond, &c. First class, 5 ft. high. 30c each; \$3.50 per doz; \$25 per 100.

PEARS—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer, &c. First class, 5 to 7 ft. high. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz; \$20 per 100.



Additional List of Strawberries

Pan American, \$1.00 each; \$5.00 per 6.
Chellie, 40c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

Almo (new), \$3.00 per doz; \$10 per 100.
Arkansas Black, \$1.00 per doz; \$3.00 per 100.

Great Scott (new) \$2.00 per doz; \$10 per 100.

Abington (new) \$2.00 per doz; \$10 per 100.

Arnout (new) \$1.00 per doz; \$5.00 per 100.

Hero, 30c per doz; 75c per 100.

Early Hathaway, 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

Louis Hubach, 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

Mark Hanna, 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

Uncle Jim, 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

Fairfield, 30c per doz; 75c per 100.

New Home (new) \$1.00 per doz; \$2.50 per 100.

Aroma, 30c per doz; 75c per 100.

Oom Paul, 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

President, 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

Steven's Late Champion, 30c per doz; \$1.00 per 100.

PLUMS—Varieties, Abundance, Burbank, Lombard, &c. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz; \$30 per 100. All first class trees 6 ft high. Boxing and packing free.

S. C. White Leghorns

White & Rice strain. Bred for 9 years to lay the largest number of big, white eggs. Also to develop constitutional vigor and large size of fowl.

Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$1.75 per 30;
\$5.00 per 100.

WM. M. WOODS,

"Grandview Farm" PULASKI, N. Y.

Perry's Poultry and Bees

are acknowledged by all to be in the lead for eggs and honey. I breed White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown and R. C. White Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Buff Orpingtons, and Americans Reds and won, the past season, 25 first prizes, 12 seconds and 1 special at such shows as Auburn, Sandy Creek and Onondaga county fair. Choice cockerels, blood brothers to my winners, \$1.50 and up, also eggs for hatching. Write your wants, I can please you. Queens, nucleus and full colonies of bees, from my gentle strain of Gray Carniolans. Hundreds of satisfied customers write for my catalogue. It is free; write today.

Reference L. J. Farmer

L. H. PERRY,
Clay, N. Y.

L. J. FARMER, Pulaski, Oswego Co., N.Y.

Date

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..THREE GOOD SPRAYERS..

WE OFFER MORE THAN THIRTY STYLES.

ASK FOR OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE

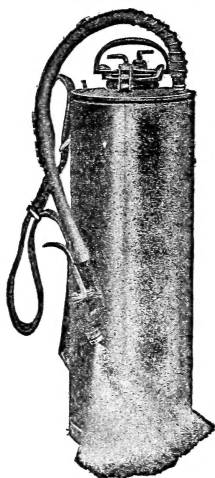


Fig. 42
"Auto-Spray" A

Our patented leader of spray apparatus for small uses. Will do better and do it easier than any other similar article. Holds four gallons. Illustration shows our new "Auto-Pop" attachment which doubles the efficiency by saving half the solution and labor. Our "Anti-Choke" Nozzle, cleaned at every operation of "Auto-Pop" can never clog. Heavy, self-contained pump, all brass. Castings for handle, etc., all malleable. No continuous pumping as in the case of the knap-sack Sprayer; no continuous pumping as in the case of the bucket pump. A few strokes of plunger compresses enough air to cover a quarter acre of potatoes or similar crop. The operator simply holds the nozzle. Also used for spraying disinfectants. A practical machine for potatoes, tobacco, small fruits, vineyards, poultry-houses, green houses, etc. Extension pipes useful for spraying tall trees. Detailed descriptive circular on request.

"Auto-Spray," No. 1 Brass Tank, with Stop Cock.....	\$6 50
"Auto-Spray," No. 1, Brass Tank, with "Auto-Pop" (recommended).....	7 50
"Auto-Spray," No. 1, Galvanized Tank with Stop Cock.....	5 00
"Auto-Spray," No. 1, Galvanized Tank with "Auto-Pop".....	6 00
"Auto-Pop," supplied separately.....	1 25
Copper Strainer.....	1 25
Extension Pipe, Brass, 2 ft. length.....	35

"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 2

PUMP.—All brass but handles; cylinders extra heavy, one inch seam'less brass; balls valves; 3 ft of three-ply hose and auto spray nozzle. Each pump is supplied with binder and the rods to secure pump to bucket of any size with or without cover.

Directions for use with each pump.

Weight, net 7 lbs

Shipping, 12 lbs.

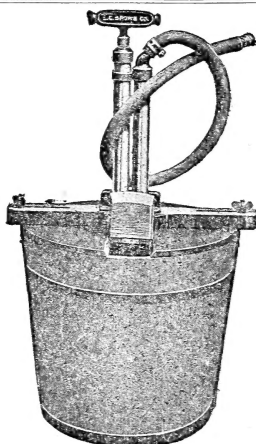


Fig. 7
"Auto-Spray" No. 2

"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 2

USES.—"Auto-Spray" No. 2 A may be used for all spray purposes, such as application of insecticides, fungicides, whitewash or cold water paint. Also for washing windows and buggies.

PRICES.—"Auto-Spray" No. 2 A, complete with three feet of three-ply hose, auto-spray nozzle, binder and tie rods, but no pail or bucket.

..... \$4.50

"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 3

TANK.—Extra heavy galvanized steel, holds 8 gallons and has reinforced cover.

PUMP.—All brass but handle fittings, cylinders extra heavy, 1½ inches in diameter, both air and pump, ball valves and three ply hose.

WEIGHT.—Net 20 lbs., shipping 30 lbs.

SIZE.—Suitable for spraying insecticides and fungicides on trees, shrubs and vines, as well as the application of white-wash or cold water paints and will do the work of five men with brushes.

PRICES.—Complete with eight feet of hose, eight feet iron extension and one vermored nozzle, suitable for all kinds of spraying, \$12.00.

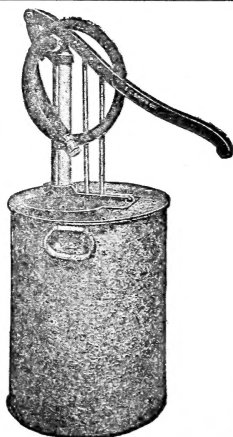


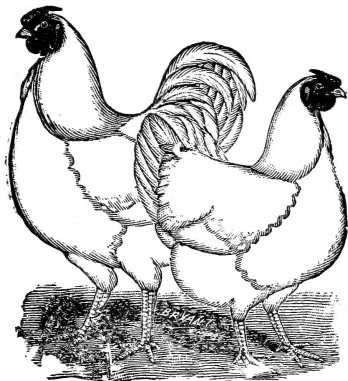
Fig. 12
"Auto-Spray" No. 3

Address L. J. FARMER,
Pulaski, N. Y.

White Wyandottes

It is conceded by best authorities that the White Wyandotte is the best breed for all around purposes. It is the only breed of fowls that we have on our own place. The following are their characteristics:

Snow white plumage, yellow legs and rose combs. They are great layers. The best winter layers of any breed we know of and they lay well in summer. They mature very early and are the best for



broilers, having bright yellow skin and legs. They are nearly as large as the Plymouth Rocks and twice as large as the Leghorns, laying fully as many eggs as the latter breed.

COCKERELS.—We have a few fine cockerels for immediate sale at \$2.00 to \$3.00 each, depending on size and markings. These are just the thing to get to breed up your common fowls.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From the best matings, \$1.25 per 13, \$2.00 for 26. From good stock but not quite so fancy, \$1.00 per 13, \$1.50 per 26. Eggs and cockerels packed securely to go any distance.

I am also prepared to furnish eggs for hatching from the following leading varieties of America's leading strains of poultry; all grand birds that are mated up to produce prize winners; they are as good as money can buy. I shall also be prepared to furnish birds for breeding or show purposes after Sept. 1st at prices from \$1.50 up. Write your wants.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Single Comb Brown Leghorns are the most beautiful of all fowls; their stately carriage and beautiful colored plumage with large, red combs make them very attractive. Besides they are very hardy and the greatest egg machines in existence. Our stock is extra fine.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—There are more single comb White Leghorns kept by large poultrymen who aim for eggs alone, than all other breeds combined. They lay winter and summer and lay a large, white egg. They are very beautiful with their snow-white plumage, large red combs and yellow legs.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS are the farmers' friends. They are good for meat and eggs combined. Cockerels often weigh 9 lbs. at 8 months of age. Ours have got that so much sought for dark blue barring, even to the tips of wings. Low, even combs, and are grand in every respect.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Buff Plymouth Rocks mature a little earlier than the Barreds, are a little quicker to lay, and with their beautiful golden plumage are not behind any for beauty. Our stock is something extra fine.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—White Plymouth Rocks are much admired by all and are a grand all-around fowl. Our stock is direct from prize winners. If you want lots of eggs and a fowl that will dress five pounds at six months, get some of our White Rocks.

PRICE OF EGGS.—Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 per 13; \$1.50 per 26. Barred, Buff and White Rocks, \$1.25 per 12; \$2 per 26.

Seed Potatoes

EARLY MICHIGAN.—This is the only variety we grow. It is a white potato similar to the Beauty of Hebron in shape, extremely early, of fine quality and productive. It is the best extra early potato we have ever grown. Peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.25; smaller size, 40c pk; \$1.00 bushel.

Berry Crates and Baskets

We can supply crates and baskets any time during the berry season, but prefer that orders be sent in some time before goods are wanted. Price of crates, 32 or 36 quart size, 50c each. This includes partitions. Price of baskets—Standard (flat) or Oswego (deep) 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000. Special prices on larger lots. Address.

L. J. FARMER,
Pulaski, N. Y.

Deep River, Conn., May 30th, 1904.
The plants arrived at noon today in first class shape, not a leaf wilted. I was ready to set them and in two hours they were in the ground. We are having thunder showers tonight and every plant ought to live. I am so well pleased with the plants that I shall try you another year if in want of plants. Shall have good word to speak for you to any one in want of plants in the future.

C. P. Knapp.

Yellow Roots of Strawberries

The strawberry plant develops its roots to greater perfection in rich sandy or gravelly soil than in heavy clayey soils. We now grow all our plants on sand and gravel which develops just the nice yellow fleshy roots that planters like.

Northern Grown Plants

The farther North a strawberry plant is grown, the more backward or dormant it is when set, the better it will live and thrive after being transplanted. Strawberry plants in the extreme South do not reach the root development they do in the North, they run to foliage with very little roots. It is almost impossible to get Southern plants in good shape for setting when we are ready to transplant in the North, they will generally be too much started to stand the sudden freezes that we always get after plants are set out.

Plants for Late Planting

We make a specialty of selling plants late in the season, the latter part of May and fore part of June to those customers who have been prevented from some cause or other from planting earlier in the season. We do not urge the deferring of ordering plants till this late date, we advise having plants come early and trench them in the garden if not ready to plant, but often the season is very favorable for the transportation of plants in June and they often do as well or better than those planted earlier, especially if the weather at the time be cool and favorable and the plants have been trenched in on our grounds.

Farmer's Fruit Farmer

This periodical which was conducted by myself as editor and publisher for four years, was sold to the Western Fruit Grower, of St. Joseph, Mo. I have a few complete files of the four years that I will sell at 25c per year or the four years for 60 cents. These issues contain all my writings during these years and many instructive and valuable articles from leading horticulturists everywhere.

Farmer on the Strawberry

The first edition of this little pamphlet, written by myself, is entirely exhausted. It is my intention to re-write and publish another edition in the near future. Price will be 25c.

Does it Pay to Grow Your Own Plants?

Many of the best strawberry growers are buying practically all their plants for resetting; they allow only just enough new runners to form to make the right width row and do not like to destroy the fruiting capacity of their rows by digging into them, preferring to buy the plants of men who make a specialty of growing them.

Polenization of Pistillates

When you plant a pistillate, it is a good plan to pollenize them with a variety that ripens a little earlier and one that ripens about the same time, that all the blooms may be pollinated. For instance, the Rough Rider and Ridgway are a little too late to catch the first blooms of Sample. I should pollenate Sample with Dunlap and Ridgway for best results. Haverland with Earliest and Dunlap.

To the Inexperienced

I recommend that you state your conditions as near as you can, state the soil and for what purpose wanted and leave the selection of varieties to me. In nine cases out of ten, the results will be better.

Farms for Sale

There are several desirable places here in Oswego County that can be bought reasonably. We have one of the finest locations for growing berries in the country on account of the lateness of our seasons and our proximity to the large markets. I will be pleased to correspond with home seekers.

Certificate of Inspection furnished with every shipment of plants.

L. J. FARMER, PULASKI, N. Y.

